tain Well, Ca te other

ard. joy-'of the an i here it and gave "A quar three hours

How they and there, and there, captain und nearly torn office to pre ing, by deci might have

this time ! twoen then "Never ! he had let to himsel speak to yo doubt it, m He took t "Not a bi "Not a le

> That's ab and r. cove Here the song: -repeating softly danc felt that M "Yes," :

fire. 'I m child. Sta and long d lands. It that of the fire; village, and the sky one person out might deparrel's eyes verectest to "Yes; I

make up at the good p back to me wives—fat Margare could not moment h breast, and "What"

Their lo and he cou Was. well, if it Wa'al I say the 'Alive? The the B were a He's than my

truth, he deed, I d pear wit ently ap the ladi-composi been p exten when h appreciate in the individual in the community in the comm

...

SETURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861. Gov. Mosean on Thursday transmitted to the Legislature the joint resolution adopted by ongress at its late session, proposing to the everal State Legislatures an article amendaery to the Constitution, providing that no lment shall be made thereafter which hall give to Congress power to abelish or inlerfere with the institution of slavery in any tete within which it may exist. In transmit ting the joint resolution, Governor MORGAN

nak as an earnest appeal to the Legislature to Mr. H. The proposed amendment, he says, comnends i welf to the judgment while it conforms to the a mitiment of the people of this state. sho have, tiways adhered to the doctrine of the ight of the states respectively to control their iemestic is stitutions in such manner as ber may jud go most conducive to their prosperity and hap piness. He further thinks that he border stant would accept such an amendnent to the Con ditution as the resolution prosoes, as an earne at of the hencet desire of the orthern states to preserve for them for all ime their Constitu tional rights.

We sincerely hope that the conciliatory and onservative spirit of the Governor's communistion will be heartily responded to by our tate Logislature. The great object of the oint resolution and of the Constitutional amadment which it proposes, is to calm apenvince them that though the people of the Torthern States are opposed to the institution bemselves, they entertain no design, and reald not use any power they might possess to pterfere with the institution in the states: there it exists, for its injury or abelition. But the adoption of the amendment by the

egislatures of the Northern states, would not aly, in all probability, keep the border states irmly attached to the Union, but it would be public and practical refutation of the mispresentation so artfully and wickedly used by the secession conspirators, that the northwaiting the opportunity and the possession of be power, to invade the rights of the southern tates, destroy their demestic institutions and avolve them in irreparable ruin. It would evive the spirit and strengthen the cause of he union men in the seconded states, who have or the time been berne down and paralyzed by he sudden violence and daring treasen of the Isunionists. And might we not hope that it roald also be the means of reuniting the breko finks In the chain of interest, friendship and sational pride which has so long bound us totether as one people, having a common name

Another U. S. Judge on Tremen.

At the epening of the United States District ourt in Boston on the 19th inst., Judge PRAGUE, in charging the Grand Jury, defined to law of treasen, and the various punishable offences against the General Government. The den that the Government of the United States a mere confederacy he repudiated as a fundanental and dangerous error. The Censtituion established a government with the highest atributes of severeignty. To attempt to subert Its authority is rebellion, and to "levy at" against it is treeson. But he held that nevievying war" there must be a military asmiliage to undertake hostilities, not a mere onspiracy, however atrecious it might be.

The sudden outbreak of a meb would not treeunt to treason, as such bedies do not conemplate continuous and concerted action. A reasonable purpose, however, exists, whenever he deliberate object is to prevent by force the execution of any one law, as this is everthrowing the government to that extent. To take broible possession of forts, arsenals or other property of the United States, is a flagrant "levying war," and consequently tree enable. It is also treasonable to be in league vith these who are levying war, and any perhem money, previsions, arms er intelligence, watter how far distant he may be.

The Judge then proceeded to argue the supre nacy of the national authority in and throughout the Union. He said that it has been at s fermer period, and is now, a momentons destion, whether under our complex system here is any power extrinsic to that of the National Government by which its powers can rightfully resisted, or their obligations insaired. There is no such power.

naired. There is no such power.

The authority of the United States within their public is supreme. This is a vital principle. It was soregarded by the framers of the Gonatisuden, and they have secured it in the most explicit and graphatic terms. This Constitution and the laws used supreme as of the land. And to reader trie effectual, they provided that the Government which they created should be the man judge of the extent of its own powers, and the meaning of its own laws. And to hig each they established a Judicial Department as a goordinate branch of the Government, to expound and enforce the provisions of the Constitution and the acts of Gongress. Nor is this all. In order that the laws of the United States should be practically as well as theoretically supreme, they created as Executive Department, clothed with hill power to enforce the laws. And thus a Government peramount in all its departments was established.

After showing that the Constitution and laws.

After showing that the Constitution and laws nade under it by Congress, cannot be overrid-ion by state laws, he thus brings his argument to bear on the question of secession :

to bear on the question of seconden:

The disaffected at different times and in various sections of the Union, have carmently sought for some legal mode of resisting legitimate authority, is a tipha been in vais. There is no such anomal-nearing the between submission and rebelienging this last extreme has at length been reached. Seconsient best enotice name for revolution; for it is vain to contend for a constitutional right to overshrow the Committation and a legal right to deserve all law.

But often said that the Constitution does not conscipaling making war upon a State. If by this is meant only that a State as a political body, is not to be compared to execute the laws of the United States. He is true, because those laws act directly up-

to be compelled to execute the laws act directly up-takes, if is true, because these laws act directly up-on individuals, and are not to be enforced by State authority, but by national instrumentalities. In which words, we have a Government and not a more

countrity, but by medical instrumentalities. In stier words, we have a Government and not a mere Coulestracy.

But the proposition that the Constitution does not contemplate war upon a state, it is meant that the suthority of the United States cannot be maintained or its laws enforced, if a state organizative interposes to annul them or protect its sittlemis it dotting for nothing can be more erroneous. The Constitution unquestionably centemplates this very contingency of adverse state interposition or legislated, and provided against it and for the mational supremacy in the clear and imperative language which has already been quoted. This enpremacy map be maintained by the whole physical power of the nation, and whoever of onds against the law is subject to its penalties in whitever optical robes or insignia he may be clothed, or whitever state or insignia he may be clothed, or whitever state or insignia he may be clothed, or whitever state in appropriate in the part of the proposition of the margines terms and without limited on or condition. The Rational Legislature, therefore, may make war witnesser it is an appropriate means of vindicating the rights or maintaining the integrity of the states.

"Mark beauser, Clerk of the House of Representative, has disbursed nearly \$750,000 since the beginning of the late Congress. Not a single term of his accounts has been suspended

THE WEEKLY SUN Foreig a Intelligence. Three Day's Later from Europe 13 841 LYSO IN SPECIE.

The Lon don Times on the Me rrill Tariff.

INTEREST ING FROM WARRAW.

The steamship Arage, from Liverpoel via South ampton, touc hing at the latter port, March 64b, acrited at t. sis port yesterday, bringing \$416,:52 in specie ,620 tons merchandlengand 9

She reports that the steamer City of Biltimore, the steamer City of Biltimore as City of Baltimore had caused Everpool, is ashore in congruent to Congruent.

Catherine City of Biltimore, the steamer City of Biltimore, as City of Baltimore had caused Everpool, catherine Steamer City of Biltimore, the s

England.

In the House of Co
Mr. B EXPANSY calls
at the active interfers
for Forn sign affairs
policy, and to see effe
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Sir L. Bowym denor

Employed to the Registry of the
strong Power, but all the
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Sir L. Bowym denor

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support.
Sir L. Bowynn denor aign office as fanal to the interess of this country, and which in the end:
In the House of Commonton on Tuesday 5th, the motion of Sir J. Evisus rouse for a siece committee to impure into the of officer s of the Navy, of 5 against government. of officer s of the Navy, of Sagai ant government.

The T imes says:—The stotal cost of the new bar-racky at Colchester is swards of £33,000 has a rangle been expended in the purchase of lands required for the proposed build-

A vot of £10,000 is to be applied for this mention

A vot : of £10,000 is b : be applied for this mession for War ley Barracks, B rentwood.

The London Observe r says:—The stay of the French Contingent, in Syria, will probably be extended to May Ist.

The Lany More says:—The Guarantee Fund for this international Exuli dition of 1862, is being very spidly signed. So so: a sate deed of guarantee signed the Bank of £ igland will advance £160, too, and the Commissi ossers will sign a contract, and then the works will somewice.

The London Times of March 5th says: "The Millis is an act for the establis hment of protective duties in a most extravagnet reale, and so enormous are ine device proposed vi at the result can be listle shorted absolute prohit dition; and if it should be passed, it will almost prohibit all imports into the United States from Mr gland, France and Germany. The bill would be far more detrimental to the interests of America th an to those of Europe."

1 frames.

The Gount as Frame any has authorized the publication of two new daily papers in Paris. One is to be called Le Temps, and the other La France Liberale.

In Monday's sitting of the Seaste, Sensor Boundry and the stear La France would render such great service in a war with England, which he de dred. This remark was resived with expression as of disassification. Sensor Bossey maintained that in the desire of the English siliance had been exaggerated, and declared that a preat majority of the cuntry were of his opinion. Se further attacked Engrangement respecting pasports.

Id. Billault blamed the desire for war with the gland, as the alliance of that country with France would for a long time remain the best combination is favor of liberty and in the interests of peace.

Mr. Duris directed a mention to the recent fana-tial condairs.

al scandals. Count Somes endeav bred to justify his particle.

Count Sizmon endeav bred to justify his participation in the affairs or ferred to. M. Britagur said hat the Government by disstituted a suric investigation. Government desired that the guilty parties should be punished.

The Freedom said it sat public morality imposed apon the Senstors the duty of guarding against becoming engaged in as the affairs.

Prime Narouses said it—Not only the Senstors, but also the higa functionaries of the Government. The first four paragraphs of the address were sens agreed to.

The Times Paris cor respondent says:—The accusing from the Frenc's manufacturing districts, are usualmous in describing business to be as dull' as pecable.

Alestria.

An imperial subgrash letter, addressed to the fan of Croatia, sanctions the re-establishment of the electoral law of 1818 in that province, excepting, however, the military frontier.

The Diet will decide on the question of the annextion of Dalmatis to Creatia.

The Empress of Austria, who is at present residing with the Portuguess Governor of Madiera, has featured much advantage by the change of climate. The weather was exceedingly fine and the vine section is likely to be presperous.

The approaching mastrings is announced of the seguntage Prices of Leichtenstein with the Princess diaguina, also that of the County of the Empress of Austrian Adoputation from Venice, with Count Parmofferiests of that city, as their head, is expected at venne, to present positions to the Empress of Austrian County of the Contract of the Empress of Parmofferies of that city, as their head, is expected at venne, to present positions to the Empress of Parmofferies.

The Austrian Getette says:

Prince Merramon, the Austrian Ambassador at Para, has received instructions to regard in the Contractor on the affairs of Syria, the territorial rights of the Portes to that question; but at the same une to leave it entirely to the Western Powers to some to a understanting on the question of the present of the exception of th Italy.

The bembardment of Civitella de Trente com-menced on Thursday, February 28. General Fra-sona has declared to Clairin, that the works commenced against the citedel constitute a viola-men of the convention concluded between himself and Gammald, and that he will bembard the city should they be carried on; Clairin replied that for every inhabitant of the city, who might be killed or wounded by the bombardment, he would order an officer of the garrison of the citadel to be shot.

thot.

He has also notified General Funcas that he does not consider him as a general, but as a robel sgainst King Vieron Emanum.

A dispatch from Turin says Count Gavern has, in a diplomatic way, brought under notice the necessity of settling the Roman question.

Formular political demonstrations are combinedly labing place at Eone.

A dispatch from the Hague of the 5d sage: The Minister of the Interior stated today that the ministers have tendered their resignations to the King, and have respectfully requested His Majesty to form a new Cabinet.

The King replied that he would consider what the interests of the country demanded, and, in the measurable, has provisionally preroqued the Chambers,

The Austrian Cabinet has dispatched a note to Dopenhagen, requesting that Denmark should lay before the Estates of Holstein the budget for 1861.
The note adds that should this request not be samplied with, federal execution would take place in Helstein.
England, France, and Russia here also demanded that Denmark should lay before the Estates of Helstein the budget of 1861.

Poland.

A dispatch from Warraw, of Priday evening, mys: The town presents a most glossay aspect; averybedy is wearing mouraing.

Big fasturday a selemn funeral of these who fall in the recent disturbance had taken piace. A committee of public safety, composed of citizens, has been formed, and has issued a proclamation reoperation the puritherance of contraction that my interaction of the processing of

open former, and has issued a proclamation re-questing the maintenance of order.

General Gosrechauerr reminds the citizens of the justice which Eussia has accorded to them for thirty years. The Prince has given tranquilizing assurances to a deputation from an agricultural assurances to a deputation from an agricultural

cipality of Warmw has sent an address to the Emi-peror.

The funeral of those killed gave rise to a popular manifestation, at which 100,000 men were assem-

magnessation, at which 199,000 men were assembled.

The treeps are confined to their barracks.

A patition to the Eaperor is being signed, soliciting the re-establishment of the Polish Constitution, which has been suspended since 1831.

The address of the eithisens of Wernaw is the Eaperor mays:... "The late events have not been considered by one portion of the people alone, but are the deepest and most unaquimous expression of the unsatisfied wints of the country, and the result of many years of suffering. The west of legal organs compels, as to make assistings in order to obtain a heart by. In the soft of every one of us there lives a strong and unuffering in an order to obtain a heart by the country will never steam its development if the ormitry will never steam its development if the refricepies of maticality do not meet with valid recognition.

cognition.
"The country appeals to the Emperor's love A dispatch from Warmaw of March 2d, says.—
The funeral extendicts are one inded. The streets
are completely filled with spectators. Everything
has passed off in perfect order. Neither police nor
infilitary are to be seen anywhere. The citizens
have maintained order.

Ramis.

The sittings of the Council of the Empire, in reference to the question of the peasants, are approaching their termination. It is said that the emancipation of the aeris will be proclaimed during Lent (old style).

The Care will elaborate a project of constitution for Regula as soon as the question of the examcipation of the serie shall be resolved.

LIVERPOOF, COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cottos on Monday and Towciay reached 20,000 belos, including 17,000 to speculaters and exporters. Jan. Mayire & Co. report that the American advices of % of a penny on Uslands, and 1-lad, on other descriptions, she market closing with an upward descriptions, the market closing with an upward descriptions, the market closing with an increased demand for creton goods, and a singut advance in yauns. The Liverpool Breedestoff Market is generally quiet. Flour has a drosping sendency with a decline on all qualities.

The Liverpool Provision Market is quiet. Various strendars report; Beef dul; Pork dull; Bacon quiet; Lard dull, at 54abGs.; Tallow quiet; Butchers 160abGs.

LONDON MONTY MARKET.—LAYERZ.—Console closed.

0a56:6d,
LONDON MONEY MARKET—LATER.—Consols closed in 91%491% for money, and 92%492% for account, the demand for discount lagrance. There has been decline in Illinois Central shares.

Washington, March 22.-Mr. HALE (N. H.) Gered a resolution that the Senate proceed to the lection of a sergeant-at-arms, door-keeper and ssistant door-keeper. Laid over.

Mr. Powers (Me.) called up his resolution diecting the Secretary to pay to the committee elerks of last session of Congress, excepting those f france, claims and pensions, the usual compen-

if feames, claims and pensions, the usual compen-mation for sixty days.

Mr. TRUMPUL (III.) looked upon this as giving a gratuity of three hundred and sixty dollars to such clerk. As the regulations was a reform par-ty, he was for meeting abuses at the threshold.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (N. C.) was glad the Senstor-TREMENIAL) had taken that course. He (CLIMMAN) had no doubt that vary many sierks could be pro-sured at half of what is now paid, without giving extra compensation.

rured at half of what is now paid, without giving states compensation.

Mr. Powmil said, in reply, that persons could also be procured be not as Senators for half the money now paid to them.

Mr. Cumman replied that that argument had been threwn at him when he was a member of the House. They could, sowwerf, got men to fill the electhance leger than a regiment could shoot them down.

Mr. Powmil said that he means no instinuation in what he had said. He had no doubt that there with hundreds of men who would take the public efficies for less than in now paid. But fathful officers ought to be paid just compensation. He looked upon the effort to cut off the compensation of the committee circums as a miserable senting of the committee circums as a miserable senting of the committee circums as a miserable senting of

sconomy.

Mr. CLUMMAN and that they had no right to give nore than was necessary to secure competent men; but here is was proposed not only to give the usual employmention, but act dollars a day for sixty days.

The resolution was rejected, the vote being 19 25. Mr. Deponary ([1].) resolution calling for infor.

Mr. Douchaste (Ill.) resolution calling for information in regard to the forts, savy yards, etc., in the socied states, was taken up.

Mr. Baxans (Del.) resumed, and concluded his remarks in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confiderase States, and arguing that there is danger of a collision unless a treety is negotiated. We cannot bring them back to the Union by coortion of arms. If we do not recognize the independence of these estates, foreign nations will, and this would be estudiated to produce a conflict between the two sections of the country.

By. Hown (Wis.) apposed the resolution, be made it seemed to him, so far at least as the mover of it was concerned, to be wholly unnesseary, for it appeared to him from the Senator's (Douclas) argument that he already possessed the information he soughs to obtain. He was not entirely convinced or she wisdom of giving to the totality the intelligence which the resolution demands. He was not entirely convinced or she wisdom of giving to the intelligency it would be wise and prudent to publish to friends and enemies the very minute information which the resolution called for. What lots we have in our possession, and by what force we can hold them, and in addition, what additional forces and sums of money will be required to this purpose.

He did not think we had better hurry up the an-

securations the French i manufacturing districts, are unanimous in describing business to be as dully as possible. In the French Cham'ters, the following amendiate to the address was proposed. "The hour assecute for applying to Rome, the wise system of non-intervention, and by the immediate with finesh of the French theops, to leave Italy mistress there own destines.

The read considerable rise in the price of flour is the Paris market, is st week.

The price of wheat rise again last week, not only is Paris but in the provinces. according to the matter, because you have not force mough to maintain your authority there, and only account to tribate. It seemed to him this was stronge, language to be used by representatives of the United States here or elsewhere. It would do for our summies to say these things, but he hardly thought, with the respect, it was becoming to our friends.

our snames to say these things, but he hardly thought, with due respect, it was becoming to our friends.

In reveilptionry times we met the British regulars in the field and the irregulars too, who were not found in the line, but iurking under the hedges and fired at our troops, from behind old house. They furnished arms to our ensemies, and also fed them. The friends of the Republic got from them as support whatever. He was reminded of this passage in our history, by the speech of the Segator from Illinois, the other day. It was not his own fadit, and he heattasted not to say the reminder was the feuls of the appeach itself. He would admende the sum of the passage in the state of the speech itself. He would admend the feuls of the appeach itself. He would admend the feuls of the speech itself is another revolution is to be thrust upon us we should take especial care has the future historian shall not be compalled to record that with the friends of the United States were found the numblance of the compalled to record that with the friends of the United States were found the numblance of the compalled to by the season from Illinois. They were in no way responsible for it—they have no purpose to irangle on a single right of any individual in any portion of the country.

As to Mr. Douglas proposition to amend the Constitution, he elected to it for the admission is contained, namely, that fraternity can be mainished only by adopting certain amendmens to the united and the contained only by adopting certain amendmens to the united and the season of the people of the Union, it would be disappreved by the remainder of them.

without concluding his remarks, La gave way to a motion to go into executive session, which prevailed. The Senate afterwards adjourned.

agree to any plan involving, by possibility, the surrender of the intend in dispute.

The running of the thirty-fruction of fort Sunter are suppressed to be put forth for political effect. It is postitively certain that I will on a bendoned speedily. It is equally certain that Fert Process will not be reinforced. All the signs are fivorable to a peaceful solution.

The Republican Sunters in sensus today resolved to supersude the present senguis-harms, door-leeper and auditant door-leeper and

rders.

Col. Alfram M. Barnouz, Superintendent of the
Harper's Parry Armory, tendered his resignation
to the war department today.

North Carolina.

North Carolina.

Goldsbore, N. C., March 22.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the seathern rights citivens of North Carolina was held today at the Court House, on which the scuthern flag was holested. How, Wesneys M. Erwakus of Warren, was in the chair, assisted by six Vice Presidents.

This evening speeches were made by Hom. M. J. Mosze, of B. G., Edward Reversa, of Va., and Gen. Yossa, of Mccklenburg, N. C.

There is a general outpouring of the people, and the meeting is wild with enthusiasm.

All the districts of the state will, it is reported, be represented tonight. ven o'cleck.

No compromise is wanted, but all are for imme-iate secession.

About a thousand delegates are present.

The Missouri State Couvention. The Missouri State Convention.

St. Louis, March 22.—In the Missouri State Convention, Mr. Hendeson, chairman of the communication from the revolutionary neasures communed by them, and units their voice with ours in restoring passes and fraternal relations between all the states. The report don's resterially differ from that a

The report don't reaterially differ from that a the committee on federal relations.

Mr. Binou presented a minority report, denying the legal right of secresion, but recognizing the right of revolution. Is add, "while deploring a sectional disregark of duty, we will not coepair of laticatill our complaints have been specifically at dunwallingly submitted to the norshern people."
We declare that property in alayer is a constitutional right, and the slaveholding states should be found firmly united in its defence.

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for the third Monday in December. over made the special order in the election by the The resolution providing fat the election by the Convention of seven delegand to the Border State Convention, was then passed, and the Convention

Boston, March 22.—The Boston Commercial Sullctin's list of business changes gives 21 failures a New York; 5 in Philadelphis; 2 in Boston; and I in other places. A total of 49 for the week.

New Orleans, March 22.—It is understood at the Confederate Commissioners to Europe, ill not leave till the 31st inst.

By proclamation of General Brace, all re prohibited to furnish supplies to war vomels off ture to the confederation.

ruing of the Schooner Saruh Asa -The Storm-Rai road Travel &c. Boston, March 22.—The schooper Sarah ann, of Booksand, Ma, loaged with lines, strucken the Isle of Shoals on the morning of the 18th, inst. took fire, and was destrayed. MILLIERS, master, and one of the crew were drowned; the rest The snow storm which commenced raging here

interrupted.
Governor Andraw has postponed the execution
ALEXADER DESIGNATION from the 29th of More
the 20th of April. He was convicted of rape and
urder, and sentenced to be hung at Springfield.

Boston, March 22.—The snow embargo on Railroad travel is repicly being removed, the sorm having ceased at noon. The 3 a. m., train rom New York yesterday, arrived to-day at noon and the night train via Bionington arrived as four The Steam Boot train leaves via Pall River to No train from Portland has arrived up to 10

A m.

The snow is very heavy eastward, telegraph comnucleation eastward has been suspended since 8
volcek, last night.

Many trees in Boston and vicinity have been preszated by the gale and the weight of the anow. Acton, March 22.—The bark Nonparell rom Palermo for Boston, was diseased in the case yesterday. She was towed up this evening.

the Late Railroad Diseaser and D.

of the Mana.

Philadelphia, March 22.—There were thirty-Pattodelphas, March 22.—There were thirty-tre mail pouches on the Pennsylvania Railroad rain which was burnt on Wednesday hight, most if which were descroyed. Among them the St. Jouis and Louisville mails of the 19th, and the Cha-masti, Toleda, Columbus and Pitteburg mails of the 20th, destined for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Weshington. The Harrisburg mail alone was aved. A special postoffice agent left here today o secure the remains of letters which will be sent to the dead letter office.

Augusta, Ga., March 22.-A long and cor-Augusta, Ga., Marco 72.—A rong and con-ceted list of the army ann navy sp. dinument is sublished in the Monagous-ry Adsertiser of yea-er'sy (Thursday): Nearly all of them were for-nerly Federal officers. The list published on Wednesday less was incorrect.

From Albany Albany, March 22.—The Republican Genecommittee elected the following efficars this
retling for the ensuing year:
President, Bornen H. Mille; First Vice President,
President, With H. Hankel, Secretace, J. Owen Moons and M. Bunger, Tal-

The Virginia Convention. Richmond, March 22.—In the Convention to-lay, Mr. Balawus continued his remarks, speaking hree hours. He considered the peace conference ropositions an acceptable basis of adjustment, but hought the majority report from the Committee on federal Edistions in some respects an improve-

St. Louis, March 22.—In the Convention his morning, a committee of one from each Convention to the convention to the convention to the public stignation require it.

The following genilemen were elected delegates of the Botte Convention:—Hamilton E. issuble. John B. Henderson, Wo. A. Call, James i. Moss, Wm. Dugias, Littlebury Hendricks and Wm. G. Pumpey.

and who, Win. Douglas, Lithibuty Hendrickg and Win. G. Pomproy.

A resolution was adopted fratructing ton Presi-tent of the Convention to aranemit a certified-copy of the proceedings of the Convention to the Presi-tent of the United States and the Governor of

ab state. Adjourned till the third Monday in December.

The Expected Trains. Boston, March 22, 8 P. M.—The morning rain from Portland has not been heard from up to

Collinien on the Camdon & Ambay R. R. Philadelphia, March 22.—A collision educated on the Camden & Amboy relivond this sorting, between a rieign and an emigrant train, but engine was being camaged and some of the raight cars smashed. No person was injured. e of the Buffale and New York City R. B.

the of the manning time rew rorn cry at the Hornellsville, March 22.—The citizens of this own are now firing 100 guns in honor of the archese of the Buffalo & New York City railwad, by the agents of the New York & Brie railwad company, at Batavia, yesterday. Berlin, C. W., March 22 .- It is ascertained

Heriss, C. W., March 22.—It is ascertained that Wa. Davineou, the Postmaster, who absconded from here a few days since, has defrauded the Post Office Department to the extent of \$10,600. Others swindling operations will assemble to nearly \$20,00 more. It is believed that he milied for Liverpose by the last steamer. New Orleans, March 22.—The ship Pockhen is, from New Orleans for Liverpool, before reperted sahors, has arrived mely as Key West.

The ship Judith, from Calcutts for New Orleans, was wrecked 18th inst., two miles from Cape Correntee. The erew and passengers were reacued, and there is a probability of saving the cargo.

Schooner Castus, from Brancs for New York, has been wrecked of the count of Cube, and in a total country of the cargo.

Swicids of William Absor, The Mynessis.

Ex.—Yesterday morning it was senseemed that Wr., Arson, the murderer of his wife, hast committed studied by severing the main artery in his left arm, in his cell in the Hudson county jail. About two o'clock this morning Rosser Allass, the keeper, was sitting in the hallway opposite Amon's cell, when his attention was called to a low guitural sound, apparently proceeding from the murderer's room. At that time all the lights in the jail were existinguished, and the officer was unable to observe what was the cause of the noise. Five minutes had corredy elepsed before he beard the decised exists "my God," and springing to his fiel, Arson, site inflicting the deadly wound, had raised himself to a situing porture, and placed his hand against the wall, which was marked with blood. He then attempted to push himself cast o'bed, but his strength had evidently failed him, and he fail on his back, and in that position bled to death. When the officer entered the cell decessed was blooding profusely. The instrument used was a sansi, knile blade, which was found in the bedace. It was evident that in the first place he had attempted to tark his life by severing the jugular vein, but he failed in this attempt, as ingressible duliness of the knife-blade. As the day for his execution drew near, the sheriff of the county kaps an officer stationed at his cell day and sight, in or, der that he should commit no dead of violence upon himself. Who furnished him with the blade remains a mystery. The body presented a sickening apparame, being covered from head to show with arteria blood. The only articles of clothing he had on were an under shirt, and a pair of drawers, which were saturated with blood. His head was thrown one side, his mouth open, his left eye wide ones, and his hands folded across his breas. The ollowing letter was found on the table in his cell with had a kin on my back, but though they was very near it; they will think how they eccaped it; but they did; I was giac; all right; t

last, and the time of his execution fixed for the 10th of April next.

Occupers Garrant and Donnetter empanueled a jury at 10 octocks, and after viewing the body they adjourned until 1 P. M., for the purpose of procuring witnesses.

The following is the principal evidence taken:

Sheriff Francis testified that he caused Mr. Application and the principal and principal evidence taken:

She'ff Fixakus testined that he caused Mr. An sour to be searched on Wednesday afternoon, and had employed another man to watch, as he had been informed that Auson's brother satempted to pass something in for the condemnad mags, on Monday last; he also informed Auson that the Court of Pardous had denied the petition to commute, the suntance. Mr. NEWERING the jetier, testified to facts as sta-

sentence.

Mr. Newrise, the jetter, testified to face as since the day he was carricted; he had seen Amon writing to his call les afermon before and in the evening held a ligie for him to write on a piece of paper, similar to she use abown; there was some writing to his call les afermon before and in the evening held a ligie for him to write on a piece of paper, similar to she use abown; there was some writing pirady on the paper, sed what he wrote if the syming was in addition.

We have given this paper above.

Booser's Allers testified that he was employed by the gate; the wind of the winds of the call, door and asked him what he said, but he made no reply; soon after heard him srelaim: "God Almighty," "Jesus Christ;" I took the light, and looking in saw him stying to raise himself up, and shen discovered blood on the well; this was about helf-past one A. M.; then gave the alarm; when Mr. Newritts came up we went into the cell together, he was then partially sitting upon the bed; saw a cut upon he left arm; when I first went or day at helf past 13, Anson was lying with his head covered up when we went in the cell, he asked for water and I gave him some; he asked me to put my hand on his hip; on the evening previous Anson and water must be subsequence (shown) sled tight around Anson's arm just above the elbow.

CHANGRIDE W. CHARE, constable at Jersey City, lestified that he made a thorough examination of Anson's cleshing; all of which he caused him to remove, except a thin under-shirt; also the bedding snot the cell; the articles as mentioned above were found on him; the prisoner was then removed to another cell; the articles as mentioned above were found on him; the prisoner was then removed to another cell; ip previously to making the search, Anson went to a table and taking some papers tore them up, and after threwing tham into a bucket, nouved some water upon them.

BALUER KOMERN Essential — I am turnkey at the lait; at 7 weloak the only the same them papers tore them up, and after threwing them into a buc

Lison, "How do you feel tonight?"
He replied..."i should feel better if you would blow my brains out."
I mid..."I should'ne feel so well."
He said..."I would forgive you as far as I am concerned."

Turn key... "The law would not."
Turn key... "The law would not."
His two daughters, Expansive and Sanan were both there yeaserday afternoon; they both shook hands and kiased him; I did not allow them to sand close to the door, and they could not give him anything; heard the oldest daughter say that the would gladly have him die some other way; Anson said he could take his life by beating his brains out against the wall; he had eaked me before, if I thought he could kill himself in that way; Anson to dain the daughter that he had prayed sven before his trial, that "God Almighty would take his life, as he did not want to live.

Approx Anson Anson sworn... I saw my prother last en

Monday: he has told me that if he did not get pardoned he would take his own life: on Monday say I sternpted to peas him a small note; in it I wished him to confuse if any other person had ladued him to confuse it any other person had ladued him to confuse it says, and as the note mentioned sense names. I did not wish any other passon to see it; I never say this blade (shown) befuge, I always advised him not to commit suicide; Bessann Lawus satisfied—I reside at \$2 Canal at., Jercey City; have never seen Mr. Amon since two or three days after his sentence; never saw the krafte blade before; Amens has told me that he would never be hung; I had a note from Amen on Wadnesdey, as follows:

Boar Friend—3 Canal street,—Mr. Laws, I have just got the news that they won's pardon me; so, I know my days are numbered few. Gome up tomosrow, and I will write you a few lines.

Br. Hommowem testifies—I was called about

Dr. Housewar tertifice—I was called ab

By. Hommawas testifies—I was called about two o'clock this morning; when I came to the cell his arm was bound up and the blood had nearly run out; in 10 or 15 minutes he died; did not notice the wound on the side of his face at that time; two vains were cet in the arm, but the main artery was not totoched; the wound in the neck was about one link deep, and an artery was severed.

JULIA KERPREST testified—I reside in Canal st., Jersey Gity; have not seen Mr. Amous since the tral, have never been to the jail and was refused affeithness, have been the LEZIAREST his daughter, say that her father naver would be hung. I suppras she expected that he would be pardened, have never facetwell any measure or letter from Mr. Anoson, I never near that knife binds before to-day, never heard any thing said about his making a configurate about hirs, all the latest and when she was going to see her father; I never made laquiries about hirs, I got plenty of it before.

Mr. Rallowys, the westelman, recalled—Mr. Ap-

made inquiries about him, I got plenay of it befine.

Mr. Barrowne, the weathman, recalled—life. Anson told me several times that he could never be
imprisoned for tith, he would seemer commit suiclenghe told me that he could best his brains out.

Nursamem Answe tentified—I may my father lest
on Wednesday; some times he said he would kill
himselt; I have often said that I wished I could die
with him; do not recollest that I ever told my
fasher or aunt that I would semmit suicide if he was
hong; I never gave him any instranem by which
he could kill himself; I would not do such a thing;
die not give him snything on Wesnesday, and
washon near him, except to shake hands and kins
han.

Sound other witnesses were examined without eligiting anything new. The case was then closed, and the following verdict rendered. and the following verdict rendered:

We, the juxous do agree than witzam Angon came to his death in the county jall by his own hands, with the blade of a small posket knife, by cutting the veins of his laft arm, and a puncture on the right side of his salet in the jugular vein.

That the jurous cannot arrive at any conclusion how the said Anses obtained the blade of the knife found in his sell, with which we believe he committed the deed.

The functed if Br. Anses will take place teday (Baturday) at his late residence in Communipary, and the bedy will be interred in Greenwood Cometery.

try.

Thus will and the last act in the tragedy connected with the Amour wife poisoning case. On the softin plate is inscribed: "I am innocent of that for Which I less my life." This was written by

for which I lose my life." This was written by Ancest.

"The Lagrama. The letters which Mr. Ancon was observed to tear up and throw into a bucket are as follows:—

Dear Friends: I take the pleasure of writing a few more lines to you which I think is coming to a close I think of my last to you de all for I cannot live in this torture any longer my life is only misery and a burden to me new or must be on this sarth suppone I get my Farden and as to serve my life there which it is very likely I should I done see any other way I should be wretched and misery and aching else I had better die at once than be tortured to death by inches which it am heave I cannot describe my fealings to any one I loit to put violent hands on myself but I cannot avoid it any longer I have had two attempts to do it before but I thought I should like the same that the many market they market is should like the same that the same that the market is should like the same that t

Swichide of William Arrow the management that William Yesterday morning it was assessment that William Arrow, the murderer of his wife, had committeed anothed by severing the main arrivry in his left arm, in his cell in the Hudson county jail. About two o'clock this morning Rozzer Allans, the keeper, was sitting in the haliway opposite Amon's cell, when his attention was called to a lew gutturni sound, apparently proceeding from the murderer's room. At that time all the lights in the jail were extinguished, and the officer was unable to charve what was the cause of the noise. Five ministes had scarcely elapsed before he heard the descared explain "my God," and appring to his Set, Arrow in the set will be been all you must all come to my the set in the set of the management of the set of the s diet and me be betweel et it benause i was late alwith her thier after and might for the ask alk i was at home adall that night that it was normewhere else than there best must suffer to here deeds ded forgive than have medes or soul with the blemings of our Lord Jeans Oft pardon us all of our size and stretch has marfull hand over us for ever some and remain man full hand over us for ever some and remain man full hand over the for ever some and remain.

> REWARD .- It is stated that Sheriff Fa-MI of Hudeon county, intends to offer a suitable red for information that will lead to the cetter of the person guilty of furnishing the knifes bis to Argon.

> Ti.Bombardment of Gasta — The Passant stem in Ilaly — American Consuls — Translations in Rome — Priesto — Caramal Apare Wi and the Opera-The Carnival. Roses, Feb. 6, 1861

D my way from Naples to Rome I had when opertunity of witnessing from the steament of Geta. Probably our distance was at least five reles from the scene of hostilities. An eather matic young man from your city preposed to the passengers to make up a purse for the capain, te induce him to approach mearer. The schene however, fell through, and would bardy has found favor with the officers. With some blings of envy we saw the Neapolitan steamefrom Civita Vecchia (our ewn belonging to the French company) passing us a full mile neser Gaeta. I will not trouble you with tidies of the siege, as these you will reprive from ther sources.

Naples, I we required to deposit my passport at the office othe Steamboat Company. Prerious to so dow, I was obliged to procure the rise of the polic and of the American Censul, such costing a fastre, or an American dollar. Descriving at Grita Vegchia, it was necessar y, before being flowed to leave the steamer, of receive from a officer a printed slip, an tilling me to reclim my passport at the pelice effice. To this stablishment I went, and found enother via, for which a few raula, afformting, perhap, to fifty cents, were charged. Armed with my recovered passport, made my way to the railway station, and congratulated myself on being for a time free 'rem the police. Int I reckoned without ny hest. The travear is not allowed to be he bearer of his own perport. There is another police office in the station, at which he must surrender it, receiving in return, a printed saper, sutherizing him to reclaim it at the Central Police office in home. After reaching Rome and getting fairly established in apartnents on the Via Condott, I called at the ofice, and found that I must obtain a card of soourn, authorizing me to reside in Rome. This ost me another half dollar. When I leave the ity, I must pay a dollar to the police, and the clothing. (& 12c. lb.) ike samt to the American Consul for views. Let ne remark, by the bye, that American officials | Carpets..... evy a greater tax on their countrymen in this ray than those of any other nation. With nany, the Austrian, for example, visus are enirely gratuitous. It is, however, less the ault of the Consuls than of the American Govsrnment, which requires a large part of the compensation of many Consuls to consist in bes. To most American tourists this tax is of ittle importance, but some whom I know, ravelers who have to economise at every step, and it a more serious matter. And new for Rome. Like Naples, it is full

of soldiers. Twenty thousand French soltiers are considered necessary (adopting the weent language of NaroLEOS III.,) to assure ety of the Holy Pather. They a o enjoy themselves highly, with little to do, und ne lack of time to do it in. Many find epsortunities to cultivate their taste for art. At if the galleries I meet the French uniform. I hose who wear it are in general a good-naured-looking set of young men, appearing o be on very good terms with all the world. When any atrecities are committed, is for example the wanten murder of a young ad on Christmas day, it is not the French but he Italian seldiers who are the guilty parties. There are two other classes, besides soldiers, with which Rome abounds. These are priests und beggers. Apparently, every tenth man ron meet on the Corse wears the clerical ves-

If without French interference the people of Rome were permitted to act for themselves, the question of the Pope's temporal power would con be set at rest. There is a strong desire or the rule of VICTOR EMANUEL, who is recarded as the representative of Italian liberty und maion. You have probably heard that the produc-

ion of the Trovatore has been interdicted by Cardinal AMPONELLI, because of the nightly applause with which audiences at the Apollo Theatre greeted a passage which might be inerpreted to have some connection with liberty. This decision of the Cardinal has provoked the idicule of the Paris Charivari, which describes s supposed interview between the Cardinal and the manager, in which the former makes objecion to every opera in the manager's list, as for example when Puritani is mentioned, the Cartinal exclaims with indignation, "The very name is sufficient to condemn it." All being objected to in turn, the manage

in despair, exclaims that he must close the theatre. "Not at all," replies ANDONELLI. "I will

give you the idea of a fine new opera which

give you the idea of a fine new opera which cannot fail to create a sensation. It shall be called the Inquisition. It shall open with a fine tableau. Three executions on the right, three on the left, and six in the befkgreund."

Beggars are as numerous and less deserving than at Naples. The latter beg from necessity; the former because they like the business. It is public charities of Rome are ample, and to these they have access. In the street on which I am located there is a little boy whe, at about five o'cleck cach afternoon makes a "test dey. Bince then, I have grown more callous. The carnival will not be celebrated this year with the usual zest. The people have more weighty matters to think of. Yet it is reported that the garrison at Gaeta, headed by the beleaguered king, "whose sands of reyatlife (it is to be hoped) are nearly run out," is included in dancing and other gayeties. If such is the case, Francis II. is to be admired for his philosophy, if for nothing else.

CARE CAREAR. Langue meder will proper me of apprinting

on of the Confederate State

We note the principal points of difference between the permanent Constitution of the teceding states, and the Constitution of the Caited States of America.

1. The premise invokes "the favor and guissame of almighty God."

9. Any judicial or other federal officer, resident
and acting solely within the limits of any siste,
may be impreched by a vote of two-thirds of both
branches of the Legislature of such state.

8. Congress may, by law, grant to the principal
sfilter in each of the executive departments a seas
agon the floor of either house, with the principal
of discussing any measures appearaining to his department.

spon the floor of either house, with the privileg of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

4. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the innebill.

5. The general weifare clause is omitted.

6. The pensident may approve any appropriation in the innebill.

6. The general weifare clause is omitted.

6. The compress shall have no power to apprepriate consists of industry.

7. Congress shall have no power to apprepriate consists for any internal improvement intended to swigation on the coast, and the improvement of arthors, and the removing of obstructions in rivers, and in all sure assess such duties shall be laid to swigation on the coast, and the improvement of arthors, and the removing of obstructions in rivers, and in all sure assess such duties shall be laid to be a swigation on the coast, and the improvement of a strong and in all also as any be necessary to say the soots and expenses thereof.

7. The expenses of the Post Office Department, the last of March, 1963, shall be paid out of its ewe revenue.

9. The importation of suggests of the African race beauting states and terrisories of the United States, is forbidden.

10. Congress shall have power to prohibit the introduction of alaves from any state not a member of the acked and estimated for by some one of the made of departments, and submitted by the President of the confederacy.

7. The existence of the confederacy of the conf

19. Congress is required to establish a tribunal to disjudicate classins against the government.

18. Congress can grant no extra compensation to any contrastor, officer, agent or servant, after consust made or service rendered.

14. Every law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

15. When they river divides or flows through two of more states they may enter into compacts to improve its navigation.

14. The President holds his office for six years, and is not re-sligible.

17. Upon removal of civil officers in the executive ispartment, except Cabinet officers and officers consisted with the diplomatic service, the President shall report the removal to the Senate, with his rescions therefor.

18. The citizens of one state cannot say the citizens of another state in the federal courts.

In Italy,the traveler experiences the full annoyance the passport system. To begin so. The criment of one same cannot saw the cin-sons of another state in the federal course.

19. Citizens of each state snall have the right of ramsit and sojourn in any state of the confederacy with their slaves and other property, and the right of property in slaves shall not thereby be im-paired. begitting, on procuring my ticket at

right of property in slaves shall not thereby be implified

20. Other states shall be admitted by a vote of

Non-thirds of the whole House of Representatives,
and two-thirds of the Senate voting by States.

21. The institution of negro slavery shall be recomised and proceeded in the territory, by Conruss and the states shall have the right to
sike their slaves to the territory.

27. The constitution shall be amended upon the
leanand of any three states for a convention of all
the states suggesting the amendments. And if the
souvention of the states concur in the amendments and they are ratified by two-thirds of the
State Legislatures or Conventions they shall be a

sert of the constitution.

223. Congress shall pass no law impairing or

string the right of property in negro slaves.

Tarifle North and South.

Those of our readers interested, will thank

is for the comparative table [below, which we copy from the Herald : Northern Turiff, Southern Turiff, Articles, Woolen manufactures (25 per ct. & 19c. lb. 30 \$25 to 50c. \$4c. yard \$90 to 25 per ct. \$6 6 to 12c. lb. Blankets ..... 

fron plates and rails. \$30 per von. \$400, bars. 20 Fobacco, unmanufactured, in leaf. 25 Fobacco of every other kind. 20 to 600 lb. \$600 per von. \$100 per vo

St. Louis, March 21.—The State Conve posteridey, adopted the third resolution of mys., 4.

"Mr. Gazzaza effered a substitute for the 4th rys
lation, slightly eitering the resolution, was adop
to by ayes, Tr. mays, 9.

The fifth resolution, relating to "coercion," w

The fifth resolution, relating to "coercion," was free taken up.

Mr. Douwell. then offered a substitute, that it is accessively for the preservation of pance that the resolution withdraw she military forces from the seconded seases and abstain from the collection of the revenues.

Mr. Harl offered an amendment to the effect that its Committee is not sufficiently acquainted with his position of the federal troops in the South to make such a request.

Mr. Shacklingung offered a substitute to the amendment what the cherished desire to preserve the bountry from civit war, and to resore fraternal issuings, would be greatly premoted by the withfrield of the federal troops, from such forts, with scale collision, and we recommend that policy," which was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, passed by a vote of 85 to 6.

The 6th resolution, providing for the adjournment of the Convention to December, was adopted.

Entification of the Confederate State New Orleans, March 21.—The State Conventional of the State Conventional of the Confederate States by seize of 10s says to 70 nays.

"New Orlains, March 21.—The stemmship Cahawha from Havana the 17th, has a rived.

Prince Alexur had been heard from at Bermuda He will arrive at Havana about April first. Grand preparations have been made for his reception.

The yacht Mary Kuguland, from New York, has been wrecked on the Florida coast. The Scott Thestrical troop were recoust by the Cahawba aber several days exposure. Mearly all the property and the boat were lost, valued at \$4,000. yd fallen Bather Cutting.

Masher Cutting.

We elip the following from the Tuneumbia North Alabansian;
Our neighbor of the Constitution rather pentishly singrania, sher lithe sainter of the Alabansian is remained with the government of the new Cons. A soy, he had better leave it. If all wars to issue was are discussioned we fear the balance would soon hays to feave or do weres, for they would have fit lift to which they dould safely-rely for self-protection. It is a remaintable fact, and why it is so we know such that the substantial, physical force of an extra whose, who are expected to do all the fig. when their country calls—were from the leave. It is not confing duity more and more dissatisfied with a country call when their country calls—were from the leave. The confing duity more and more dissatisfied with a country was the best further developments of the state cannot be longer suppressed.

The way was the larger suppressed.

DRATH SUDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCE -Mr. Servers H. Payer, a clerk employed in the Brooklyn Post-Office, came to his death in a ver Brooklyn Post-Office, came to his death in a variangular manner yesterday afternoon. The decased, in company with a young man name SMYE, also employed in the Post-Office, left at no to go home to dinner. On the way, being about wenty feet in advance of Samue, he turned rour and shrew a moustall at him. The force used throwing the ball caused him to fall heavily up the addewalk, and in fifteen minutes thereafter was a corpuse. An inquest was held by Coron Proposition of a vertice was readered of death rupaineds a book reason was a corpus. The decased was 19 years and the first of death the house of Mayor Fownia. He worked the left of the house of Mayor Fownia. He worked the clip

malgon, 50 costs, All work warrant